

WASHINGTON CORPORATION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1840.

Present, Messrs. Goldsborough, (President,) Barclay, Randolph, Kirkwood, Maury, Guntion, Waterson, Brent, Clarke, Brady, Marshall, and Dove.

Mr. Maury introduced the following resolution: Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized to tender to the Convention of Tobacco Planters, to be held in this city on the 1st of May next, the use of the Aldermen's chamber for their deliberations; which was read and adopted.

Mr. Kirkwood presented a petition from W. C. Goldard and others—which was referred to the Committee on Improvements.

Mr. Kirkwood presented petitions from Clement Woodward and Wm. Lomas; which was read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Randolph introduced "An act to abolish the offices of Commissioners of Ways and Commissioners of the Canal, and to create an office to be denominated Commissioner of Improvements and Repairs;" which was twice read, and referred to Messrs. Clarke, Randolph and Marshall.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "Making an appropriation for forming and graveling a part of 9th street, from Maryland avenue to south H street," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "to provide for the repair of 14th street west, from north H street to Bounded street," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "for making a gravel footway in the Fifth Ward," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "making an appropriation for gravel footwalks and improving streets in the Fourth Ward," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the members from that Ward.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "authorizing the curb stone to be set and the footway paved on the north side of Massachusetts avenue, between 4th & 5th streets west," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee on Improvements.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "authorizing the Mayor to allow the Washington Light Infantry the use of a room in the City Hall for an armory," was taken up, twice read, and referred to Messrs. Waterson, Kirkwood, and Dove.

The bill from the Board of Common Council, "For the relief of Wm. B. Wilson," was taken up, twice read, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

And then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1840.

All the members present. Mr. Hartness presented the petition of J. C. Dawes, praying remission of a fine; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Johnson from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill making appropriation to defray the interest on the funded debt of the Corporation for the year 1840, reported a substitute as an amendment thereto, which was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Harkness from the Committee on Improvements, to whom was referred the petition of W. C. Orne and others, reported a bill entitled "An act authorizing the conveying of water in pipes from Pennsylvania avenue to the south side of square A on Missouri avenue; which was read three times and passed.

And from the same committee to whom was referred the bill "Making an appropriation for a trunk on the west side of 14th street west, at the corner of the 12th street south, and for paving the gutter on the east front of square 273," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

And from the same committee to whom was referred the bill "For laying a trunk across and otherwise improving 4th street west," reported the same without amendment, and it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Hanly, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the bill from the Board of Aldermen "For the relief of Elizabeth Thomas," reported the same without amendment, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

And from the same committee to whom was referred the bill "For the relief of M. Mechlin," recommended that the same be indefinitely postponed.

The report of the Committee on Improvements, made on the 12th instant, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution directing an examination of the south front of squares 377 and 378, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Grammer, from the Committee on Elections, to whom was referred the bill to authorize the Register of the Corporation of Washington to obtain in the third week of May of every year from the Clerk of the court a list of the names of persons who have become naturalized citizens of the United States, owners of property in this city, and who are not registered on the books of the Corporation, and for other purposes, was taken up, and after being discussed, Mr. John Wilson moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a bill requiring the Register to make out annually a list of all legally qualified voters—but before the question was taken, Mr. Bacon moved the previous question, which being seconded by the Board, the main question, being on the third reading of the bill, was decided in the negative as follows: Yeas 2, nays 14. So the bill was rejected.

The bill for the relief of Mrs. M. Mechlin was taken up, and the question being on the indefinite postponement of the bill as recommended by the Committee of Claims, it was negatived, and the bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Thompson submitted the following resolution, which was read and adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on Improvements be directed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the act entitled "An act to regulate the manner of erecting and the materials to be used in the erection of houses in the city of Washington," passed the 30th of March, 1822," approved July 15, 1822, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

And then the Board adjourned.

NOTICE.—The Washington Lyceum, No 1, will hold their regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening May 5th, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the Society's room on C street, opposite Carusi's saloon, when the following question, continued from the last meeting, will be discussed, viz. "Has civilization tended to increase the health and happiness of man?"

The public are invited to attend.

By order: WM. J. GARY, Sec.

THOMSONIAN INFIRMARY. on F street, between 11th and 12th streets.—Mr. JAMES SHACKELFORD respectfully informs the friends of the Thomsonian Botanic system, and the Public in general, that he has fitted up the above house as an Infirmary, where he is now ready to receive patients, of both sexes, who may desire to go through a course of treatment. Having been successfully engaged in this practice for the last two years, with the late Dr. Benjamin Thomson, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may put themselves under his charge. A separate apartment will be appropriated for females, which will be under the care of Mrs. Shackelford, who has had an extensive experience in this mode of treatment.

Mr. S. deems it unnecessary to append any certificates to this advertisement, but would state that there are many persons in this city who, after having been for years under some of the most skillful physicians, without deriving any benefit from their treatment, have been speedily relieved by the use of the Thomsonian remedies. These are matters of fact and should awaken the inquiries of the reflecting part of the community.

N. B. WHITLAW'S MEDICATED VAPOR BATH, on improved principles, and at a reduced price, may be had at any time. Also, Botanic Medicines of every description, prepared and sold by

JAMES SHACKELFORD.

May 2.—3m. F street, between 11th and 12th streets.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CHOCOLATE, edited by G. Z., with numerous illustrations by George Catlin and Humboldt Brown, and a portrait of the author, actually received and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S Book and Stationery Store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

May 2.

W. M. MORRISON'S 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

ADY JANE GRAY, an Historical Romance, by L. Thomas Miller, author of "Roxton Gower, Rural Sketches, Fair Rosamond, Banties of the Country, A Day in the Woods, &c.," this day published and for sale by

W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong our Country.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE NEW POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY JOSEPH ETTER.

All communications for this paper should be addressed to the Editor.

FOREIGNERS WILL MAKE OUR ELECTIONS A CURSE INSTEAD OF A BLESSING.—*M. J. Van Bur.*

AGAINST THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE.—I CONJURE YOU TO BELIEVE ME, FELLOW CITIZENS—THE JEALOUSY OF A FREE PEOPLE OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE—SINCE HISTORY AND EXPERIENCE PROVE, THAT FOREIGN INFLUENCE IS ONE OF THE MOST BANEFUL FOES OF A REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT.—*Washington's Forceful Address.*

I HOPE WE MAY FIND SOME MEANS, IN FUTURE, OF SHIELDING OURSELVES FROM FOREIGN INFLUENCE, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL OR IN WHATEVER FORM IT MAY BE ATTEMPTED. I CAN SCARCELY WITHHOLD MYSELF FROM JOINING IN THE WISH OF SILAS DEANE—THAT THERE WERE AN OCEAN OF FIRE BETWEEN THIS AND THE OLD WORLD.—*Jefferson.*

Whether successful or not, succeeding generations shall know, that we understood our Rights and Liberties, and were neither afraid nor ashamed to assert or maintain them; and that we ourselves may have at least this consolation in our chains, that it was not through our neglect that this People were enslaved.—Instructions of the People of Lexington to their Representatives in the General Court of Massachusetts, 1773.

In our last number we invited the attention of our readers to the "objects of the Repeal"—and we designed to show that the rapid increase of foreign votes demands the immediate consideration of all who love the institutions of our native land. We quoted, from a New York journal, the alarming statement, that twenty-two hundred foreigners were naturalized, in that city, during the week preceding the late election. In confirmation of the correctness of our remarks, and in order to show the great importance of a united, vigilant, persevering opposition to the evils of which we complain, we now quote a part of an Address, adopted on the 17th of April, by the "General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men, of the city and county of New York."

"But the Committee would direct attention to another more grievous enormity, practised to an extent that can be hardly credited, but by those who have watched its progress and results. They allude to the illegal naturalization of citizens at the Marine Court, an inferior local tribunal, and in no sense such a court of record of common law jurisdiction, as is intended by the naturalization laws of the United States. This tribunal, in the opinion of the Committee, possesses no constitutional or legal authority to receive declarations of intention, or to grant the ultimate certificates of citizenship; and yet these powers it has usurped, and has been permitted to exercise from year to year, with the most insolent disregard of the positive requirements of the law and the decencies of judicial proceeding.

"The Committee would interpose no obstacles, other than those established by the laws of their country, to the naturalization of foreign residents. They would welcome to this free soil the oppressed and afflicted of every country under heaven, and would admit them to the fullest participation in the rights and privileges of American citizenship, under those statutory provisions which our foreign citizens have aided to enact for our common protection. The committee are well persuaded from their own personal observation, that it is not the desire of emigrants to evade or overleap the laws of their country; but that they are willing to wait the due expiration of the legal term before claiming the rights of citizenship. They are made the dupes and victims of designing and profligate men, who persuade them that they are entitled to citizenship on their arrival at our wharves, and who deceive him into the commission of unintentional perjury, consummated through the agency of the Government Committee of Tammany Hall, and tolerated if not connived at and assisted by the profligate looseness of judicial administration.

"The Committee recognize with pride and pleasure, among the warmest friends of the Whig cause, hundreds and thousands of our adopted fellow citizens; and they know that from those friends at the recent election the Democratic Whig ticket received the most hearty and enthusiastic support. In justice to those friends, and to remove all barriers from the naturalization of honest emigrants, the committee would suggest that a memorial should be immediately prepared and forwarded to Congress, praying that all the fees which have hitherto been extorted from emigrants applying for naturalization, should be forthwith abolished. The citizenship which we bestow should be a free gift to all the children of the human race. It should not be bought and sold. It should not be huckstered and peddled;—or made the means of judicial temptation or corruption. The Democratic sovereignty, through the tribunals which its ordinances recognize, should impart the seal of citizenship to all who are entitled to its possession, WITHOUT FEE AND WITHOUT REWARD.

"But the Committee would call the attention of their Democratic Whig brethren to the fact, that on the day of the recent election, and during the week previous, naturalization papers were granted at the Marine Court, on tickets from Tammany Hall, to an extent that would of itself nearly cover the whole Government majority, and under circumstances of the most flagrant abuse. Of these papers many were set aside at the polls, on the admission of the holders that they had been but a few months in the country; an admission freely given under circumstances which clearly proved the absence of all fraudulent intention, and which rendered doubly palpable the judicial laxity and profligacy, that connived at the perjury on which the certificates had been issued.

"To the violation of the law, and to the gross

abuse practised in this connexion at the Marine Court; such as the assumption of undelimited authority in the first instance, the separate session of the justices in the examination of applicants for papers of citizenship; the refusal of one of the justices to administer the oath in the terms prescribed by the statute, the transaction, with closed doors, of business that the laws require to be performed in open Court, and the incident haste, confusion and irreverence with which the naturalization oath is almost uniformly administered; to all the unmitigated profligacy developed in the process of naturalization before this tribunal, it is to be hoped that the attention of the Legislature will be early and emphatically directed. The Committee are well persuaded that it has been mainly owing to the agency of this tribunal for a long series of years, that thousands of illegal suffrages have found their way into the Ballot Box."

The above extract clearly proves that these "Democratic Whig Young Men" are young indeed; and that they ought to be kept away from political meetings, especially those that are held after dark. Such juveniles should be more carefully attended to by their mothers and nurses; and every evening, about sunset, it would be well to have them led to their respective nurseries, washed, combed, and sent to bed—first changing their petticoats for good, clean, cotton night-gowns; and in substitution of the anti-temperance "night caps," which (judging from their late production) they preciously put in, it might not be amiss to provide a more suitable article to put on their weak and inexperienced heads. Let these lads go to school, at least a few years longer. If they have capable teachers they may possibly learn something, (even a lesson in the science of political economy,) provided they are not irretrievably dull of comprehension.

But seriously, let us examine what these young men state, and what they propose. They assert "from their own personal observation that it is not the desire of emigrants to evade or overleap the laws of their country," (their country!) but "they are made the dupes and victims of designing and profligate men, who persuade them that they are entitled to citizenship on their arrival at our wharves, and who deceive them into the commission of unintentional perjury."

Here we perceive the fatal tendency of the naturalization laws—those very laws which the native American party seek to have repealed. The vagabonds of Europe are represented (in the young Whigs inconsistent, one-sided address) as dupes and victims, whose easy credulity, induces them to believe that they are endowed with all the privileges of native born citizens the moment they touch our shores! and their *unhesitating perjuries* are excused because of their gross and unparalleled ignorance!

If these foreigners are so ignorant as to be persuaded that they have renounced, under oath, their allegiance to their native country, when in truth, their tongues have never thus belied their hearts; if their knowledge of right and wrong is so astonishingly limited that "designing and profligate men" can readily tempt them to swear that they have in reality, been in the United States five years, when, perhaps, but a few months only have elapsed since they were shipped, the first time, for America; or if, as is quite probable, they are altogether reckless of the laws of God and man, and have been recently brought hither at the expense of trans-Atlantic Governments to relieve European poor-houses and prisons of their surplus inhabitants;—in either case they are unfit to participate in the privileges of American freemen, for their presence degrades our soil.

And yet, in full view of the revolting and humiliating picture presented in the "Address"—in the face of the frauds and perjuries and "profligate looseness of judicial administration," so touchingly portrayed by this Committee of Whig Young Men, we find that Committee recommending a petition to Congress "praying that all the fees which have hitherto been extorted from emigrants applying for naturalization, should be forthwith abolished!" Furthermore, the Address continues, "the citizenship which we bestow should be a free gift to all the children of the human race!" Surely these very young men are surprisingly liberal! Their expansive benevolence, not contented with a general invitation to the scum of Europe, calls for the tawney hordes of Asia, and the sable tribes of Africa, that the outcasts of every region under heaven may assemble here, and join with the degenerated, prodigal sons of the soil in laying waste our inheritance, trampling upon our most sacred institutions, with the same sacrilegious zeal with which they are prepared to violate the consecrated graves of our Fathers.

We have something more to say on this subject, and we shall speak freely without regard to party. We feel for our suffering country, when we see young men, of either political creed, exerting themselves to denationalize the land of Washington—first denouncing the conduct of foreign voters, and then "bending the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning"—turning round with hat in hand, to woo, for political and temporary purposes, the very slaves who intend to become their masters.

TO OUR READERS.

To the exclusion of some remarks of our own, we give place to several communications to day, preferring always to let our friends be heard, rather than to thrust our own ideas upon the public.

To the first communication, "from a New York correspondent," every friend of Repeal will give a hearty response. We hail this as an evidence that natives are awakening from their lethargic stupor, and that the cause is beginning to be viewed in its true light. We ask, too, why is there not a watchman vigilantly guarding the exposed outposts of the great city of New York? Come out, natives—leave your present parties—and establish yourselves firmly in a phalanx of native patriots, that shall burst the fetters that now bind you, and threaten your country. We shall always be glad to hear from our New York friend.

To the second one, from "A native dyed in the wool," we cheerfully give place, with all the bashfulness of an inexperienced pilot in the great arena of public pleasure. It is our object to keep strictly within the bounds of our charter; and our endeavor shall be, to write for our country, not for party or men. We sincerely thank him for the compliment paid us, and shall endeavor to merit it the more by still further improvements. "Rome was not built in a day." We shall, also, endeavor to collect the facts enquired after, and lay them before our readers, for their, and our correspondent's gratification.

To the third, signed "Carroll," we must especially call our reader's attention. It will be perceived that he is endeavoring to convince a young friend, who is, no doubt, seeking the truth, of the righteousness of our cause. He has taken up the subject from the commencement of our Government, and will, before he has finished, convince the most skeptical of our right and duty in the stand we have taken. This is also another good sign. When persons at a distance from the scenes of our action begin to make inquiries, it is a token that our principles are extending. "Carroll's" communications are served up in that plain, unvarnished style, that cannot fail to please and convict. We bespeak for them a careful perusal.

We also give place to a poetical effusion of a young friend—not so much for the merit it has, as to show our endeavor to please. Read, friend, and study, and you can improve. The subject, however, is a good one.

The remarks on the Washington Lyceum, by a young friend, we insert by request. We believe the institution calculated to do much good, and wish it God speed.

DESERTION.—The Montreal Herald says that forty soldiers, out of a company of fifty, stationed at Ogdensburg, deserted a few days since, to Upper Canada, on being ordered to march for Maine.—*Balt. Clipper.*

If the Montreal Herald assert the truth, we venture the prediction that the ten soldiers, who did not desert were Native Americans, while the others were foreigners by birth as well as in heart. "Like causes will invariably produce like effects."

We find the following reported in the Senate on Tuesday last, by Mr. Merrick:

"Also a bill to light the Capitol and Pennsylvania avenue with carbonated gas.

"And, at the same time, presented a communication from Mr. Mills, the architect, recommending the use of the same; which was ordered to be printed."

We sincerely hope this may become a law. No place wants lighting worse than Washington; yet we have been without it for years. If Congress cannot afford to light the principal street of Washington, they must be poor indeed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Native American.

FROM A NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT.

Whilst the friends of reform and of native rights have been contending against unexampled and shameless opposition in this city,—almost discouraged by the base intrigues and desperate fury of party spirit, your course has been observed, with the liveliest pleasure, to have been fearlessly onward. The pursuit of objects under difficulties is, indeed, well calculated to test the characteristic energy and virtue of a people; and, though the patriotic portion of our native citizens have long struggled against political corruption and open hostility, yet the steady firmness of those in other sections of our country who, see the overwhelming evils of foreign influence throughout our land, dare battle with them, is not less worthy of praise. No where are these evils so apparent as in the city of New York, and yet no where are the friends of reform and of pure and salutary measures more bitterly and insidiously opposed. The heart of the patriot faints under such difficulties, his energies seem paralyzed by the persevering opposition of partisan zealots, and he is ready to relinquish all hopes of returning good sense and love of country among his fellow citizens. So mad and desperate have parties become in this city that ambitious demagogues would be less than party strikers only to see which will sink themselves lowest in their duplicity and treckling subservieny to foreign influence.

Taking advantage of this, the foreigner enjoys privileges the native citizen dares not claim, and violates our laws with impunity. If guilty of offences against those laws, he is sure to escape where the native citizen could not hope for mercy. This is a melancholy truth, and has been long witnessed in our police or criminal courts. Extraordinary efforts are daily made in this way to

retain or win over the political influence of the foreign portion of our population for party purposes. Although nearly two-thirds of such courts are with that class, yet, the circumstance is entirely overlooked or hushed up, and, in the zeal of party, the culprit is certain of extraordinary not of complete exculpation through political friends. The same partiality is manifested to the poor of our city, and them a matter of wonder that three-fourths of the tenants of our almshouses and hospitals are of the same class of citizens. Where a native would despair of aid from such public institutions, the foreigner is certain of success. Thus, are our citizens taxed \$40,000 annually, and nearly \$300,000 for the support of the poor and lazy. These evils continue to increase, and one has moral courage enough to state or to denounce them. Party feeling controls every measure, enters into every measure, and all acts are right or wrong as they subserve partisan interest. Even the public papers, the pretended means of enlightening public opinion, are bound hand and foot to the car of party. They dare not be independent, it would deprive them of bread; and what is quite as important to them, of political power and notoriety. Nor is it less deserving of remark and alarm that the greater portion of them in this city, are under the control of foreigners or of foreign influence. How, then, it will be asked by the candid and patriotic reader, can we expect justice, independence and patriotism from such sources?

Under these circumstances, and whilst there are the most imperative reasons for action—independent and patriotic action, is it not a subject of deep mortification that we must look on and see the foundations of our institutions crumbling before us, our love of country wasting away, and not a solitary American raising his voice amongst us? You experience but few of the alarming evils in your section of our country which are daily and hourly witnessed in this metropolis, yet you fearlessly stem the general torrent, spread abroad the banner of your country, resolved to die under its folds in defence of the rights and institutions of your countrymen.

Go on; your cause is just. Nail that banner to the mast-head, and resolve never to give up the ship. The time will come, I cannot but think, when the fatal delusion, the mad phrenzy of our countrymen, will stand revealed by the light of reason, and will be swept away by the force of justice and patriotism. No true patriot is without his tears, however, that that time may come too late. As things now are, new chains are daily fastened upon us, and the regard of our countrymen for the purity and permanency of our political blessing, is momentarily decreasing. Foreign influence is constantly increasing amongst us, and we are constantly becoming entangled in the meshes of its power. Stronger and still stronger efforts will be required to free ourselves from this power, whilst our means of escape and of resistance rapidly diminish. The iron doors enemy now assumes the arrogance of a tyrant. Power, that was once begged, is now wielded with daring boldness; and, for every concession made, our resistance is enfeebled. In the whirlwind of party strife, the clanking of our chains is unheard, and in the midst of absorbing speculation and through their tame subservieny to foreign creditors, we insensibly yield to new imposition. Thus are we blindly rushing into the power of foreign masters, losing all sense of independence, and hastening shame and ruin upon ourselves and posterity.

Thousands are weekly landed in our city from foreign shores, and almost as soon made to share in the exalted privileges of American freemen. Knowing nothing of our institutions, and without even the ability to speak our language, they swear with impunity to their assumed rights, claim superiority to, and contend against, our native citizens at the polls. Holding the power at our elections, they dictate to us who shall be our rulers; and, as they declare, so must we submit. Not one half of those made the recipients of our important political blessings, the dispensers of power and of justice to our citizens, are entitled to that high privilege,—and a less number know, or care, what is to be the effect of their unjustly acquired advantages. It is said by those who do not happen to obtain the votes of such newly made citizens, that they are duped by reckless demagogues of the opposite party, they knowing nothing and being incapable of judging of the designs of those who are instrumental in making them citizens. Thus, then, they are admitted to be too ignorant to exercise the high privilege of freemen, and yet both parties are equally strenuous in advocating the policy and propriety of forcing this privilege into their hands. What consistency! what patriotism!

They are willing that their own sons should be deprived of so great a privilege until twenty-one years of age, because, as we must suppose, they do not understand our institutions, or possess no love of country; and yet they would force such a gift upon strangers, upon criminals and upon paupers—fresh from other governments, from prisons and from almshouses, many of whom neither speak nor read our language. How long, in the name of Liberty and of our fathers, must these evils continue? But I have said enough at this time. I may hereafter allude to other and still more glaring evils.

For the Native American.

MR. ETTER:—

Sir,—I have been highly gratified with the improvement manifest in our paper. "The Native" I say our paper, not that I have any pecuniary interest therein, for such is not the fact; but because I sensibly feel, with the success of the Native, our interest, as a nation or as individuals, stand intimately connected. I never have been of the number of those miserable or eager, who were everlastingly deerying the paper because of its bareness,—when in its most sterile condition the Native was always a welcome messenger to me, and bore upon its youthful branches pleasant fruit, and whenever circumstances deprived me of its weekly visit, I felt eager and disappointed. If you'll allow me, I will take this opportunity of doing myself the pleasure, and your predecessors the justice to say, that notwithstanding exceptions may have been taken, (not without some cause,) both with respect to the matter and the typography, yet since the precious Biddle sheet has always furnished me full value for the money paid, (I believe I owe you nothing, and I trust, Sir, you have but few more subscribers that do—have you?) I have no doubt your efforts to improve the Native will be amply rewarded. I hail in the dawning of a better day. I expect to hear of your subscription list and advertisements increasing. Natives! lend a hand, seek personal acquaintance, and a wider dissemination of those great principles of the Association, upon the establishment of which, depend the weal of posterity.